Sudden Oak Death Phytophthora ramorum

Phytophthora ramorum, also known as Sudden Oak Death, is a water mold dispersed through wind, water and soil. As of July 11, 2006, there are 43 proven host plants that carry and transmit *P. ramorum*, and 54 associated plants with the potential to become hosts. The list continues to expand, as more samples are collected and found to be positive for the organism. It is capable of rapidly spreading, as increasing numbers of ornamental plants are shipped both nationally and internationally. The wide range of host plants includes rhododendron, camellia, Douglas fir, viburnum, and lilac, in addition to other hardwood species and herbaceous plants. Pathogenic effects can vary from leaf spots and shoot tip dieback to complete mortality. Often the disease is difficult to detect, therefore an accurate diagnosis requires testing of any suspicious plant material that appears to be infected.

During the 2006 National Survey for Sudden Oak Death, 26 nurseries tested positive in California. Thirteen nurseries tested positive in Oregon, nine in Washington, two in Florida, and one each in the following states: Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

The Montana Department of Agriculture (MDA) surveyed nurseries and retail outlets throughout ten counties, collecting 600 samples for testing. All results were negative for the detection of the pathogen.



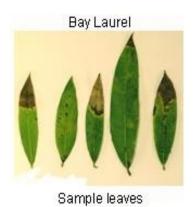
O'Brien, Joseph USDA Forest Service http://www.forestryimages.com

P. ramorum positive rhododendron leaf. Other signs and symptoms may vary from plant to plant.

Phytophthora ramorum has been detected on these hosts





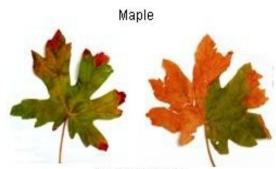


Rhododendron





Buckeye Sample leaves



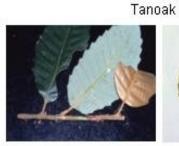






Sample leaves

Sample leaves









Sample leaves

Sample dead branch- on the border between the dead and the live areas.

